

## דף יומי הלכה שבת קלה

Only for a child who definitely requires ברית מילה is the מילה is דוחה שבת. An אנדרוגינוס, or a child born already with a ברית, or a child born from a c-section, their ברית would not be דוחה שבת and would be performed on Sunday.

A child born already circumcised still must have a drop of blood extracted from the מקום המילה (no ברכה is made).

A man who converts must have a ברית before he immerses in a מקוה. If he is already circumcised, he must have a drop of blood extracted from the מקום המילה.

We are not מחלל שבת for a child born in the eighth month (including performing a ברית on שבת for the child).

A child born with two ערלות has their ברית performed on the eighth day, but we do not perform the ברית on שבת.

It is a מצוה to give עבדים a ברית מילה. If the עבד is born while in possession of the (Jewish) owner, the ברית is performed on the eighth day. If the child was acquired as a newborn, the ברית is performed the day of the child's acquisition--even if it is on the day he is born (if the mother was קונה only for the child, then the child is given a ברית on the day he is born).

When a child reaches thirty one days, he is considered to be alive in a sustained fashion, and this is when (if applicable) פדיון

חסד is performed, and only then is a child who passed away (חסד ושלוה) mourned with קריעה and שבעה.

An animal is considered to be alive in a sustained fashion after it is eight days. An animal may only be slaughtered in its first days if it is known that its mother was pregnant the full amount necessary. If not, we must wait eight days until we slaughter the animal.